



UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
**Community
Prosecution**

The Court Report

2nd Police District *September 2008*

Building Safer Neighborhoods Through Community Partnership

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Summary of Recent Court Cases

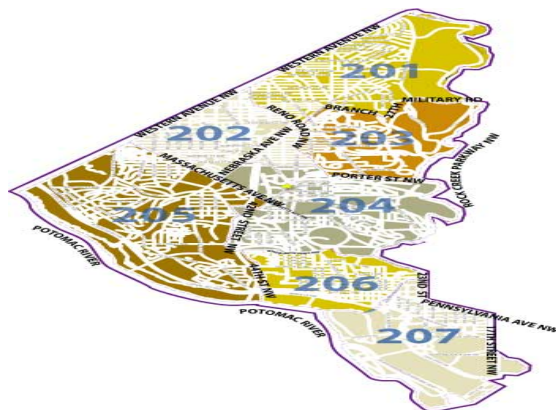
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A detailed descriptions of these and other cases from the 2nd District are provided inside of this report.

The 2nd Police District



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2nd District Community Prosecution Update

The USAO Community Outreach Specialists are reaching out to residents, businesses and community-based organizations to make sure they are aware of the ongoing efforts to assist citizens improve public safety and enhance quality of life in their communities. In addition to the information contained in the monthly court reports, there are other resources available to you on issues such as, internet safety, hate crimes, auto theft, domestic violence, victim impact statements, and nuisance properties. Please call, or visit the community outreach specialist in your district to get the resources that meet your needs, or the needs of your neighbors, schools and local businesses. If you have a problem reaching the community outreach specialist in your district, please call 202-514-2315.

THE COURT REPORT

Kent Powell, a 51-year-old District of Columbia man, was sentenced on September 9, 2008, in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia by the Honorable Robert Morin to 6½ years in prison and 6 years of supervised release on charges related to three office and store burglaries in the Foggy Bottom and Dupont Circle neighborhoods in early 2008. (Case No. 2008CF2008512; PSA 208)

FACTS: On May 30, 2008, Powell pled guilty to one count of Second Degree Burglary and one count of Attempted Burglary related to a series of incidents. According to the government's evidence, on January 25, 2008, at about 8:10 p.m., Powell entered the George Washington University Hospital building at 2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, and was caught as he tried to leave with two stolen laptop computers. On March 11, 2008, at about 2:02 a.m., Powell entered the offices of The New York Times at 1627 Eye Street, NW, and took items such as currency and computer equipment. Lastly, on March 24, 2008, at about 5:25 p.m., Powell entered the Sesto Senso Restaurant at 1214C 18th Street, NW, and stole large amounts of food and liquor. All these incidents were captured on video surveillance. In each case, Powell was able to enter through unsecured entrances, such as the loading dock, basement parking garage, and an unsecured back door.

DISTRICT COURT CASES

John Anthony III, a 21-year-old District of Columbia man, has pled guilty to Possession of Material Involving Child Pornography. Anthony entered his guilty plea in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before the Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle. As a result of a prior conviction, the defendant faces a minimum sentence of 10 years in prison, and a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison when he is sentenced on November 5, 2008. Anthony is also subject to enhanced penalties because some of the images of child pornography he possessed involved prepubescent minors or minors who had not attained the age of 12 years, and some of the images and videos he possessed portrayed sadistic or masochistic conduct or other depictions of violence.

FACTS: In 2006, the defendant was convicted in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia of attempted sexual abuse of a child. While on probation for this offense, Anthony submitted to a polygraph test that was administered as part of his probation. After the polygraph provided inconclusive results, court supervision officers questioned Anthony about child pornography, and he admitted that he had viewed child pornography on the computer at his mother's home.

On October 12, 2007, members of the United States Attorney's Office Criminal Investigation Unit and the Metropolitan Police Department's Internet Crimes Against Children Unit executed a search warrant at Anthony's mother's home in Southeast Washington, D.C. Detectives spoke to Anthony, who admitted that he downloaded onto his home computer images of children engaged in sex acts. A forensic analysis of the computer revealed images and videos depicting child pornography. The analysis also revealed that in the days prior to the execution of the search warrant, Anthony deleted over 3000 files from the computer, some of which contained child pornography.

The images located on Anthony's computer were taken to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), where they were compared with NCMEC's Child Recognition & Identification System (CRIS). The analysis resulted in four of the images being identified as known minors, i.e., under age 18.

Edward Kline, a 29-year-old East Windsor, New Jersey man, was sentenced before the Honorable Thomas F. Hogan in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to nine years in prison and lifetime supervised release following his earlier guilty plea to one count of Distribution of Child Pornography and one count of Attempted Enticement of a Minor. Kline pled guilty to the charges on March 4, 2008. His conviction is the result of an undercover investigation conducted by the FBI/MPD's District of Columbia Innocent Images Task Force.

FACTS: According to the Statement of Offense filed with the court by the government, on November 28, 2007, a cooperating witness ("CW") working in an undercover capacity under the supervision of law enforcement agents while located in the District of Columbia, went on-line and was contacted by an individual CW knew as "Edward," subsequently identified as the defendant, Edward Kline, with the screen name of "Pique2uX." The CW had met Edward on prior occasions and knew him to have a sexual interest in male children and to collect child pornography. During the on-line conversation, the defendant inquired about having sex with an underage boy. The CW told the defendant that he could arrange for a 13-year-old boy with whom the defendant could have sex. During the course of the on-line conversation, the defendant told the CW about an 11-year-old boy with whom he had sex. He also sent the CW several videos depicting adult males engaged in sexual acts with prepubescent boys.

The CW and the defendant then arranged for the defendant to come to the CW's residence on Friday, November 30, 2007, for the purpose of engaging in sex acts with the child, and the defendant confirmed that he would bring his video camera so he could film the sexual activity.

On November 30, 2007, the CW and the defendant exchanged messages via text messaging on their cellular telephones. The defendant asked for a picture of the child, and the CW forwarded to the defendant's cellular telephone a photograph of a thirteen-year-old boy; the photograph was of a clothed child. At approximately 5:50 p.m., the defendant went to the CW's residence located in the 1300 block of U Street, NW, Washington, D.C., knocked on the door, and was allowed inside by law enforcement officers who then placed him under arrest.

In the search incident to the arrest of the defendant, the officers recovered, among other items, a video recorder with a tape in it. The tape recovered from the defendant contained a video of two prepubescent males approximately eight- and thirteen-years-old engaging in masturbation while they were being filmed by the defendant, who also appeared in the video. The rest of the tape was not yet used.

Later that evening, members of the Metropolitan Police Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation executed a federal search warrant at the defendant's Washington, D.C. apartment

and recovered additional items, to include three hard drives, routers, a computer, and several DVDs, CDs, video tapes, and magazines. The items recovered contained in excess of 600 images of child pornography. The ages of the children appeared to range from approximately three years old to young teens and included sadistic conduct and violence involving young children. Among the images described above was another movie in which the defendant is depicted receiving oral sex from a prepubescent male who appears to be approximately thirteen years old.

This case was brought as part of Project Safe Childhood and the Regional Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. In February 2006, the Attorney General created Project Safe Childhood, a nationwide initiative designed to protect children from online exploitation and abuse. Led by the U.S. Attorney's Offices, Project Safe Childhood marshals federal, state and local resources to better locate, apprehend, and prosecute individuals who exploit children via the Internet, as well as identify and rescue victims. For more information about Project Safe Childhood, please visit www.projectsafechildhood.gov.

Grover K. Jarrell, a 2006 primary candidate for the Council of the District of Columbia for Ward 6, has been sentenced for failing to file federal and D.C. tax returns for tax years 2002 through 2005. Jarrell, 52, of the unit block of Sherman Circle, NW, Washington, D.C., pled guilty in October 2007 to two misdemeanor counts in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before the Honorable Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson. During the plea hearing, Jarrell admitted to failing to file federal or D.C. tax returns, despite being required to do so, for tax years 2002 through 2005. Jarrell was sentenced by Magistrate Judge Robinson to three years of probation on both counts. The Court also ordered Jarrell to perform 100 hours of community service. He will additionally be required to pay the taxes due and owing, as well as any interest and penalties. As a result of the guilty pleas, Jarrell subsequently filed delinquent tax returns with the IRS and OTR for 2001 through 2007, and agreed to pay the tax losses to IRS and OTR, respectively, of approximately \$42,000 and \$36,000, plus interest and penalties.

FACTS: According to the factual proffer of evidence by the government at the guilty plea hearing, which was agreed to by Jarrell, for tax years 2002 through 2005, Jarrell was a person who was required to file a personal tax return with the IRS and the DC OTR. During this period, Jarrell earned at least \$175,098.36 in wages, as reported on Forms W-2 and 1099 filed with the IRS by third parties which paid funds to Jarrell, and \$19,584 in unemployment compensation. This income was subject to federal and D.C. taxation. Although the amount of income was subject to taxation, Jarrell failed to pay withholding taxes on the bulk of this income and failed to file any returns for tax years 2002 through 2005. As Jarrell knew, he was required under the law to submit tax returns to federal and local taxing authorities and to pay any tax due and owing. Nevertheless, Jarrell failed to submit any return for these years or to pay the full amount of the tax due.

On September 9, 2008, a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C. returned a five-count indictment against an Indian national and an Indian corporation on charges of supplying the Government of India with controlled goods and technology without the required licenses. Specifically, the indictment alleges that between August 2001 and June 2003, Siddabasappa Suresh and the Rajaram Engineering Corporation conspired to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) and the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The defendants were also charged with four substantive counts involving violations of IEEPA and the EAR.

FACTS: According to the indictment, the Department of Commerce (DOC) was responsible for reviewing and controlling the export of certain goods and technologies from the United States to foreign countries. In an effort to protect the national security and foreign policy of the United States, the DOC restricted the export of goods and technology to certain government, quasi-governmental, and private entities that the DOC determined to be involved in nuclear proliferation. Such entities were identified on the DOC's Entity List. Any export of U.S. goods and technology required a license from the DOC authorizing such export. Failure to obtain a license prior to the export was a criminal offense.

According to the indictment, the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) was within the Department of Space of the Government of India. It was responsible for research, development, and production of India's space launch system. These activities encompassed both civilian spacecraft and ballistic missiles. VSSC was on the Entity List.

In 2003, the DOC - Office of Export Enforcement, Bureau of Industry and Security, was conducting an enforcement action, known as the Sentinel Program, in which agents from the DOC would travel to foreign countries for the purpose of verifying the end user of certain controlled goods. In early 2003, the DOC scheduled a post shipment verification check in India. In preparation for the trip, the agents reviewed paperwork that had been filed with the DOC concerning recent shipments of controlled goods to India. In doing so, the agents discovered the sale of controlled goods from a U.S.-based company, (referred to in the indictment as "Corporation-U.S.") to Rajaram, which is located in Bangalore, India.

According to the indictment, Rajaram was identified as an importer, exporter and manufacturer of testing and measuring instruments. Suresh, a citizen and resident of India, was identified as the owner and manager of Rajaram. The investigation revealed that Suresh conspired with employees of an Indian-based subsidiary of Corporation-U.S. (referred to in the indictment as "Corporation-India") to circumvent the export control laws of the United States by transshipping controlled goods through Rajaram to Listed Entities within India. The object of the conspiracy was evade the prohibitions and licensing requirements of the EAR by concealing the identity of the ultimate consignee of the controlled goods, thereby creating a larger market for these controlled goods resulting in increased corporate profits.

According to the indictment, from 2001 to 2003, Suresh and Rajaram caused the export of approximately 25 shipments of controlled goods from the United States to Listed Entities within India. These transactions involved more than 100 controlled goods, with an approximate value of \$136,000. The indictment specifically identified six shipments to VSSC of various controlled goods from 2002 through 2003. All of these transactions involved complex electronic instruments used in high performance testing and monitoring. These functions were essential in the research and development of launching systems, to include missile delivery systems. The defendants knowingly failed to obtain or apply for a license from the DOC authorizing any of these transactions.

An indictment is merely a formal charging charge that a defendant has committed a criminal violation. All defendants are presumed innocent until and unless proven guilty in a court of law.

Leon Waddy, a 22-year-old resident of the District of Columbia, has pled guilty to theft of firearms and possession of stolen firearms. Waddy entered his guilty plea in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before the Honorable Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola. Waddy will face statutory penalties of five (5) years for theft of firearms and ten (10) years for possession of stolen firearms when he is sentenced by the Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle on December 8, 2008. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, he faces a likely sentencing range of 30 - 37 months in prison.

FACTS: Waddy was enrolled as a student at Winston Salem University in Winston Salem, North Carolina, prior to his arrest. According to the Statement of Offense, on June 13, 2008, at about 12:26 a.m., Waddy and Michael Henderson broke into the Green Top Sporting Goods store in Glen Allen, VA. Once inside, they stole 34 semi-automatic handguns. The theft was captured on a security video camera, and Waddy could be seen carrying a black bag and wearing a black hooded sweatshirt and camouflage pants. After the theft, the men traveled to Waddy's apartment in Southeast Washington, D.C., where they divided the weapons between themselves. Waddy kept approximately 17 guns.

Members of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") investigated the burglary from Green Top Sporting Goods and arrested Michael Henderson after he sold a number of the stolen guns in Maryland. Leon Waddy was later identified as Henderson's accomplice in the burglary.

On June 21, 2008, MPD officers and ATF agents executed a D.C. Superior Court search warrant at Waddy's apartment in Washington, D.C. In Waddy's bedroom, the officers recovered a S&W .45 caliber handgun with a tag and magazine, a Sig Sauer P232 handgun with a magazine, a black duffle bag containing a gun tag for a Walther PPK .380 caliber handgun, a pair of green camouflage pants, a black hooded sweatshirt, and Waddy's college identification card. The two handguns in Waddy's bedroom had been stolen from Green Top Sporting Goods, on June 13, 2008.

Waddy was arrested when he returned home. He later confessed that he and Henderson stole the firearms, and that he sold all but two of his handguns in the District of Columbia to three separate individuals whom he thought to be drug dealers, for a profit of approximately \$2,400. Waddy also admitted that he was keeping for his own use the two handguns found in his bedroom.

Henderson recently appeared in the U.S. District Court in Greenbelt, MD, and pleaded guilty to stealing the firearms.

The United States has reached a \$1,750,000 settlement with the District of Columbia (“District”) to resolve allegations that the District of Columbia Public Schools (“DCPS”) falsely certified its eligibility to receive federal funds under the Migrant Education Program (“MEP”) and submitted or caused to be submitted false claims to the U.S. Department of Education for payment knowing that it was ineligible to receive MEP funds. Under the Migrant Education Program, the U.S. Department of Education provides funds to States and territories to assist state educational agencies in providing appropriate educational services that address the special needs of migrant children. The regulations governing the Migrant Education Program enumerate specific criteria for state education agencies to use in identifying migratory children. The States and territories are responsible for providing to the U.S. Department of Education an accurate count of eligible migratory children residing within the State or territory. The federal government alleged that the DCPS falsely certified that it had eligible migratory children residing in the District of Columbia. At the time DCPS is alleged to have fraudulently misused MEP funds, it was an independent agency under the supervision of the District of Columbia Board of Education. The DCPS is now a subordinate agency of the District of Columbia under the control of the Mayor.

FACTS: According to the government’s evidence, from 2001 to 2003, DCPS submitted annual certifications of its migrant child counts to the U.S. Department of Education and obtained MEP funding as a result of these submissions. In June 2005, a DCPS internal audit mandated by the U.S. Department of Education revealed that none of the children included in its child count for 2003 were eligible to participate in the Migrant Education Program. Further investigation confirmed that the DCPS submitted false certifications of its migratory child count from 2001 to 2003.

The U.S. Attorney’s Office for the District of Columbia, in collaboration with the Civil Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, pursued recovery for the fraudulent use of the migrant grant funds under the False Claims Act. The District of Columbia agreed to pay \$1,750,000 to resolve these allegations. The District denied liability as part of the settlement.

“Recipients of federal grant funds must be responsible stewards to ensure that the funds are used for the intended beneficiaries,” said U.S. Attorney Taylor. “This resolution demonstrates our

commitment to pursue aggressively the misuse of federal grant funds and hold the recipients accountable, whether they be individuals or governments.”

Deputy Inspector General Mitchelson stated, “This agreement corroborates the importance of accountability and maintaining the integrity of federal education.”

Karin Coppens, an officer with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) since 1985, has pleaded guilty to embezzling \$178,611.87 from MPD in one of the largest time and attendance fraud cases in the history of the department. Coppens, 49, pleaded guilty earlier today to a one-count Information charging theft from a program receiving federal funds in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before the Honorable Rosemary M. Collyer. The case is now set for sentencing on December 19, 2008. At sentencing, the defendant faces a possible sentence of up to ten years of incarceration, a fine of up to \$250,000, and an obligation to make restitution for the amounts embezzled from MPD. Under the voluntary Sentencing Guidelines, the defendant faces between twelve and eighteen months of incarceration and a fine of between \$3,000 and \$30,000.

FACTS: According to a Statement of Facts adopted by Ms. Coppens, from August 2004 through June 2008, Coppens submitted bogus weekly time sheets that included more than 3400 hours of overtime for work purportedly performed as part of MPD’s Photo Radar Overtime Program – a program that allows officers to earn overtime pay for enforcing traffic violations. Coppens was never trained to participate in that program and never performed any work as part of that program. Rather, Coppens forged the signature of a supervisor on more than 94 time sheets making the crime almost undetectable. Pursuant to the plea agreement, Coppens admitted to receiving \$178,611.87.

Charles J. Wiggins, a contractor who performed work for the District of Columbia Public Schools, has been sentenced to paying bribes to two D.C. Public School (DCPS) officials. In 2006, Wiggins, 64, of Temple Hills, Maryland, admitted during a guilty plea proceeding to making bribe payments to the two officials in return for obtaining work at various D.C. Public Schools. Today, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the Honorable John D. Bates sentenced Wiggins to 2 years of probation, conditions of which required Wiggins to perform 150 hours of community service and to perform 50 days in jail on weekends. Judge Bates granted Wiggins a downward departure from the sentence he faced under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines because of his cooperation with the government involved in this bribery scheme.

FACTS: According to the government’s evidence, with which Wiggins agreed, between 2001 and 2003, Wiggins operated a business known as Wiggins Telecommunications out of his home in Maryland. Wiggins Telecommunications was a computer company which installed and maintained computers. Through his company, Wiggins sought and received work with the DCPS. Two individuals whom Wiggins dealt with were employed by DCPS. One individual, Lorelle Dance, was employed as a business manager with DCPS and was responsible for buying

goods and services for various elementary schools within the DCPS system. Until December 31, 2002, a second individual, George Smitherman, was employed by DCPS as a principal of Moten Elementary School. Part of Smitherman's responsibilities as a principal was to manage the use of government-issued DCPS purchase cards and approve requests for the purchase of goods and services by Dance.

Wiggins, through Wiggins Telecommunications, agreed to perform computer installation services for DCPS. Dance and Smitherman were responsible, in their respective positions with DCPS, to approve work by Wiggins and his companies, and to approve payments to him.

Eight members of the 662 Boss Piru gang, which purports to be a sect of the notorious, nationwide Bloods gang, have been charged by a federal grand jury in a 19-count indictment with conspiracy to commit kidnapping in aid of racketeering activity, kidnapping in aid of racketeering activity, and numerous local offenses, including kidnapping, assault with a dangerous weapon, six counts of sexual abuse, and obstructing justice. The eight defendants are Albert M. Price, 31, also known as "Original Gangster" and "Hellmary," the believed leader of the gang; Marisa R. Gibson, 31, also known as "Angel of Death" and "Lady 151," the believed leader of the female members of the gang; Deandre R. Tolson, 22, also known as "Bloody Sniper" and "Hellmary Jr."; Marlowe St. Claire, 20, also known as "Bloody Lo"; Ceasar M. Hall, 19, also known as "Bloody Banger"; Latoye S. Morrison, 19, also known as "Lady Wax"; Lewis E. Fields, 21, also known as "Little Psycho"; and Dimitri Hightower, 29, also known as "Miciyh Jenkins" and "Bloody Micky."

FACTS: The indictment was returned under seal on September 9, 2008, and unsealed on Friday, September 12, 2008, following the arrest of several of the defendants. The defendants are scheduled to be arraigned starting today in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. If convicted of the charges, the defendants face the possibility of life imprisonment without the possibility of release.

"The horrific and violent kidnapping and assault of a young female gang member in this case by her alleged fellow gang members is a prime example of why we must be vigilant in not allowing gangs to get a foothold in our community," said U.S. Attorney Taylor. "Working with our law enforcement partners, we will use every tool in our arsenal to bring to justice those who engage in violent criminal conduct. This indictment sends a clear message to gang members who engage in such criminal activity that there are grave consequences for their actions."

"The arrests of these individuals are a part of our continued law enforcement efforts to rid our streets of violent crime," said MPD Chief Lanier. "The District of Columbia is not and will not be a place where individuals can engage in violent activity."

This announcement regarding the indictment and arrest of several members of the Bloods serves as a strong reminder that the FBI will continue to investigate reports of any violent or gang-

related activity to ensure the safety of our community and its citizens," said FBI Assistant Director in Charge Perschini.

The indictment alleges that the defendants are members of a criminal organization known as 662 Boss Piru, a "set" of, that is, a sub-group of, or gang affiliated with, the Bloods gang, a violent, nationwide gang. The indictment alleges that the 662 Boss Piru gang is a criminal enterprise that has operated since at least 2004, and which engages in a variety of criminal activities including prostitution, narcotics dealing, assault, threats, witness intimidation, kidnapping, and robbery in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere. According to the indictment, members of the 662 Boss Piru gang use intimidation, violence and threats of violence, including assault and kidnapping, to discipline and punish enterprise members and associates who violate enterprise rules or were disloyal.

The indictment further alleges that on June 8-9, 2008, the eight defendants kidnapped and assaulted a fellow young female gang member who was attempting to leave the gang. The alleged assault occurred in the 4900 block of Astor Place, SE, Washington, D.C. Thereafter, in a secluded area in 4500 block of Grant Street, NE, Washington, D.C., five of the defendants, Gibson, Tolson, St. Claire, Hall, Morrison, and Fields, are alleged to have forced the fellow gang member to perform sexual acts with four men that she did not know.

Ronald G. Payton, a 24-year-old former investigator at U.S. Investigations Services, Inc. ("USIS"), who conducted background investigations on behalf of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management ("OPM"), was sentenced to 180 days of home detention as part of a one-year period of supervised probation for making a false statement. Payton, of Waldorf, Maryland, was sentenced by U.S. District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly, after pleading guilty in June 2008. The Court also ordered Payton to pay a total of \$10,000 in restitution to OPM.

FACTS: According to the factual proffer agreed to by Payton at the time of the plea, Payton was employed by USIS as an investigator under contract to conduct background investigations on behalf of OPM. OPM's Federal Investigative Services Division ("FISD"), formerly known as the Center for Federal Investigative Services, is responsible for conducting background investigations for numerous federal agencies and their contractors. OPM-FISD has an investigator workforce comprised of federal agents employed by OPM-FISD and investigators employed by various companies, such as USIS, under contract with OPM-FISD to conduct background investigations. OPM-FISD conducts background investigations of individuals who are either employed by or seeking employment with federal agencies or government contractors. The purpose of the background investigations is to determine individuals' suitability for positions having access to classified information, for positions impacting national security, and for receiving or retaining security clearances.

In conducting these background investigations, contract investigators conduct interviews of individuals who have information about the person who is the subject of the background

investigation. In addition, contract investigators seek out, obtain, and review documentary evidence, such as employment records, to verify and corroborate information provided by either the subject of the background investigation or by persons interviewed during the investigation. After conducting interviews and obtaining documentary evidence, contract investigators prepare a Report of Investigation ("ROI"), containing the results of the interviews and records reviews, and electronically submit the ROI to OPM in Washington, D.C. OPM then provides a copy of the investigative file to the requesting agency and maintains a copy in its records system.

The ROI containing the results of the interviews and records reviews conducted during a background investigation is utilized and relied upon by the agency requesting the background investigation to determine whether the subject of the investigation is suitable for a position having access to classified information, for a position impacting national security, or for receiving or retaining security clearance.

On or about February 14, 2008, in a ROI of a background investigation of B.D., Payton stated that he had interviewed four individuals, among others, about B.D. (and reported what these four individuals had purportedly stated about B.D.), when, in truth and in fact, Payton had not interviewed any of these four individuals about B.D. On the same date, Payton electronically submitted to OPM in Washington, D.C., his ROI on the background investigation of B.D., which contained the above-mentioned false statements. These false statements were material, as they influenced the government's decisions and activities with respect to B.D. In or about April 2008, Payton began calling one of those four individuals whom he had not interviewed about B.D. and leaving lengthy voice-mail messages asking her to state falsely that she had been interviewed by him regarding B.D.

Between October 2007 and February 2008, in at least six ROI's on background investigations, Payton stated that he had interviewed a source regarding the subject of the background investigation when, in truth and in fact, he had not conducted the interview. Beginning in or about July 2007, on at least five occasions, in his ROI's on background investigations, Payton stated that he had reviewed records obtained by him when, in truth and in fact, Payton had not obtained those records. In his ROI's on background investigations, Payton also fabricated answers to questions that he had forgotten to ask in interviews that he had actually conducted. All of these false statements were material, as they influenced the government's decisions and activities with respect to the subjects of those background investigations.

Payton's false statements in his ROI's on background investigations have required OPM-FISD to reopen and rework numerous background investigations that were assigned to Payton during the time period of his falsifications, at an estimated cost of at least \$10,000 to the United States government.

Harriette Monica Walters, 51, a former employee of the District of Columbia's Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR), pleaded guilty this morning to felony counts of wire fraud, money laundering conspiracy, federal tax evasion, and District of Columbia tax evasion. Walters

is the tenth defendant in the long-running OTR property tax refund fraud scheme to plead guilty. Walters entered her guilty plea in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before the Honorable Emmet G. Sullivan, who provisionally accepted the guilty plea. The Court deferred scheduling a sentencing hearing, but set a status hearing for October 27, 2008. If the plea agreement is ultimately accepted by the Court after receiving a pre-sentence report prepared by the Probation Department, Walters will, among other things, be sentenced to between 15 years and 18 years of imprisonment and be ordered to pay \$48,115,419.09 in restitution to the District of Columbia. Walters also agreed to pay \$12,993,181 to the federal government and \$3,283,428.27 to the District of Columbia for back taxes due and owing.

FACTS: According to the factual proffer presented in Court and the 114-page Statement of the Offenses stipulated to by Walters, the scheme to defraud OTR began in 1989 and lasted 18 years, until Walters and others were arrested in November 2007. Walters, who began working for the District of Columbia government in 1981 and became Manager of the Real Property Tax Administration Adjustments Unit in OTR in 2001, used her experience and her knowledge of the District of Columbia's property tax refund process to prepare 226 fraudulent property tax refund vouchers. As the leader of a sophisticated conspiracy, Walters embezzled \$48,115,419.09 from the District of Columbia over the 18 years of her scheme.

"On this day of reckoning for the defendant and her co-conspirators, a sad chapter in the history of our City is coming to an end," said District of Columbia U.S. Attorney Taylor. "As we now know, the defendant used her public office to fund her own greed for eighteen, long years. An enduring tragedy of this case is that the defendant stole \$48 million to lead a life of conspicuous consumption while our City and its most vulnerable populations were in such great need."

"Corruption arises when unprincipled government officials exercise discretion without oversight," said Maryland U.S. Attorney Rosenstein. "The only way to prevent corruption is to eliminate opportunities for corruption."

"Today's plea marks a significant milestone in the FBI's fight to prevent and disrupt public corruption in all levels of government," said FBI Assistant Director in Charge Persichini. "The citizens of the District of Columbia, as all citizens of this country, are entitled to a fair and honest government and government employees representing them."

"The IRS takes abusive tax schemes seriously," said IRS Criminal Investigation Special Agent in Charge Martin. "Tax evasion is not a victimless crime. Honest, hard-working Americans pay the price when others choose to evade their tax obligations. No one is above the law."

According to the Statement of Offense, Walters prepared the fraudulent property tax vouchers and then used her position of authority to shepherd the fraudulent vouchers through the approval process. Walters procured the fraudulently obtained property tax refund checks and gave them to her co-conspirators to deposit or cash. Walters and her co-conspirators then shared the

proceeds of her scheme. Walters spent a significant portion of these proceeds on gambling trips and on expensive clothing and jewelry. Walters also gave large amounts of the proceeds to friends, family members, and co-workers. Walters was aided in her ability to distribute the proceeds from the fraudulently obtained property tax refund checks by bringing a bank employee into the conspiracy.

The breadth and scope of Walters's scheme increased over time. At the beginning of the scheme, Walters prepared individual fraudulent property tax refund vouchers that were in amounts just over \$4,000.00. By the end of the scheme, in 2007, Walters prepared a fraudulent property tax voucher that was in excess of \$500,000.00. The amount Walters stole each year also generally increased, from \$31,734.57 in 1989 to a high of \$8,641,750.34 in 2004.

Walters embezzled the following amounts each year:

YEAR	FRAUDULENT VOUCHERS	PUBLIC FUNDS EMBEZZLED
1989	6	\$31,734.57
1990	11	\$47,016.79
1991	10	\$160,153.08
1992	1	\$4,711.29
1993	5	\$246,301.15
1994	20	\$1,237,425.12
1995	19	\$1,423,237.59
1996	3	\$243,424.61
1997	1	\$543,423.50
1998	2	\$275,893.90
1999	7	\$1,244,522.43
2000	17	\$3,157,343.53
2001	19	\$3,515,671.85
2002	15	\$3,296,280.80
2003	19	\$4,771,776.55
2004	26	\$8,641,750.34
2005	21	\$7,107,129.71
2006	18	\$7,317,097.17
2007	17	\$4,850,556.91

Walters never put a property tax refund check in her own name and never deposited a fraudulently obtained property tax refund check into an account in her name. Walters relied on other people to lend their names as payees on fraudulently obtained property tax refund checks and to deposit such checks into their accounts. Over time, Walters added new co-conspirators to her scheme. At the beginning of the scheme, Walters used her friends as co-conspirators. As the scheme continued, Walters added her family members as co-conspirators. At the beginning of the scheme, Walters generally used individuals' names as payees for the fraudulently obtained

refund checks. Over time, Walters began to use the names of companies created by her co-conspirators as payee names for the checks.

In the summer of 2007, Walters took active steps to avoid being apprehended. When a bank questioned two of her fraudulently obtained property tax refund checks, Walters forged an internal OTR memorandum declaring that the checks were legitimate, instructed a co-conspirator to scan government documents to help mislead the bank, and forged a letter from OTR to mislead the bank into thinking that one of the checks was owed to a co-conspirator.

The investigation has thus far resulted in guilty pleas from nine of Walters's co-conspirators: Walters's brother (Richard Walters, 49); Walters's nephew (Ricardo Walters, 33); Walters's friends (Connie Alexander, 52, Patricia Steven, 73, Samuel Earl Pope, 61, and Alethia Grooms, 52); Walters's former banker (Walter Jones, 33); Walters's personal shopper (Marilyn Yoon, 40); and the husband of one of Walters's friends (Robert Steven, 55).

Charles E. Ingram, a former Smithsonian Institution Museum security guard, has pled guilty to one count of false statement to obtain federal compensation. Ingram, 46, of Temple Hills, MD, entered his guilty plea on September 16, 2008, in U.S. District Court before Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola. The Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle is scheduled to sentence Ingram on December 8, 2008. As a result of the guilty plea, Ingram could face up to 16 months in prison under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

FACTS: According to a Statement of Facts submitted by the government to the Court and agreed to by Ingram, Ingram had been employed as a museum protection officer by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. In May 2001, Ingram reported an on-the-job injury that, based upon the records he submitted, rendered him disabled. Because of his disability, Ingram began receiving compensation benefits from the DOL's Office of Worker's Compensation Programs in September 2001. To continue to receive these benefits, Ingram was required to annually submit forms certifying that he was unable to work. Beginning in November 2003, and continuing through February 2008, Ingram submitted forms on five occasions in which he failed to disclose that he was able to work, but had been employed as an armed security guard for private security firms. Pursuant to the plea agreement, Ingram admitted receiving \$87,151.22 in disability benefits that he was not entitled.

Darren Jenkins, a 44-year-old District Heights, Maryland man, has been sentenced to 18 months in prison for making extortionate extensions of credit, which is more commonly known as "loan sharking. Jenkins received his sentence earlier today in U.S. District Court before the Honorable Rosemary M. Collyer, who also ordered the defendant to make restitution in the amount of \$61,590 to two of his loan sharking victims. Jenkins entered his guilty plea in June 2008.

FACTS: During the prior plea proceeding, Jenkins admitted that between October 2002 and October 2007, he made 11 separate loans to a local school teacher, totaling an estimated \$6,000.

At the time the loans were made, both Jenkins and the teacher understood that delay in making repayment or failure to make repayment could result in the use of violence against the teacher. During the years that the loans were outstanding, Jenkins charged the teacher 10% interest per week and late penalties, and he used threats of violence against the teacher to collect the loan repayments, including the interest and penalties for late payments. For a two-year period, the teacher wrote more than \$48,000 in checks to Jenkins in an effort to repay the outstanding balance. The teacher also made many additional cash payments to Jenkins until she finally notified the FBI in August 2007. Today, Judge Collyer ordered Jenkins to make restitution to the teacher in the amount of \$52,000, and to a second victim of his loan sharking scheme in the amount of \$9,590.

Mary Gay, a former U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) employee, was sentenced on her prior guilty plea to a misdemeanor charge of illegal supplementation of salary for her receipt of \$500 for her personal use for wrongfully deleting from VA computer files over \$24,000 in medical bills for a veteran in 2006. Gay, 53, of District Heights, Maryland, entered her guilty plea on Friday, June 27, 2008, before U.S. Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Judge Facciola sentenced Gay today to three years of probation, 100 hours of community service and \$1,000 fine.

FACTS: According to the government's evidence, Gay was employed as a VA patient representative at the VA's Medical Center in Washington, D.C., working in the Medical Care Cost Recovery area. Gay's primary responsibility was to handle walk-in patient billing inquiries.

On or about March 6, 2006, Gay told family members of a veteran that, in return for a cash payment of \$500, she would write off bills that had accumulated for the veteran at the Medical Center. In order to demonstrate that Gay could, in fact do this, Gay wrote off \$4,365 of the veteran's medical bills that day.

On or about March 17, 2006, two members of the veteran's family met with Gay in her office and gave her \$500 in cash. Gay, in return, wrote off \$20,153.60 of additional medical bills at the Medical Center for the veteran. Gay took the \$500 and kept it for her own personal use. Gay subsequently retired from the VA.

Six Haitian Nationals have been indicted and were arraigned last week in two separate cases on charges of conspiracy to commit hostage taking and hostage taking of American citizens in Haiti. In the first case (hereinafter Destine), defendants Lucson Renaldo Destine, 23, Rochel Succes, 22, and Richardo Desir Theard, 31, were indicted on April 29, 2008, in a two-count indictment charging them with Conspiracy to Commit Hostage Taking and Hostage Taking. In the second case (hereinafter Ceide), defendants Jean Claude Ceide, 31, Wesly Ducastin, 31, Pierre Peterson, 23 and Polynice Wadner, 31, were indicted on November 8, 2007, in a four-count indictment charging them with one count of Conspiracy to Commit Hostage Taking, one count of Hostage Taking, Aiding and Abetting Hostage Taking and Attempt to Commit Hostage Taking.

FACTS: After being held in a Haitian prison in Port Au Prince for over one year, the defendants in each case waived extradition and were flown to the United States. The six defendants were arraigned on September 18, 2008, before U.S. Magistrate Judge John Facciola in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. Getting the defendants from Haiti to Washington D.C. was accomplished by the concerted efforts of the several entities, including several sections of the FBI and other U.S. federal agencies, the government of Haiti and the government of Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic.

A Pretrial Detention Hearing will be held in the Ceide case on September 23, 2008, before U.S. Magistrate Judge Facciola. A Pretrial Detention Hearing will be held in the Destine case on September 25, 2008, also before Magistrate Judge Facciola.

In the Destine case, the defendants are charged in connection with an incident that took place on the evening of April 13, 2007, when, according to the indictment, the defendants kidnapped an eighteen-year-old American citizen at gunpoint as he was waiting to pick up his younger sister from a residence she was visiting in Port Au Prince, Haiti. The victim was taken to a house under construction and held captive there overnight while the kidnappers negotiated with the victim's family the payment of \$400,000 U.S. Dollars as ransom in exchange for the victim's safe release. The following afternoon, the Anti-Kidnapping Unit of the Haitian National Police and the United Nations Civilian Police rescued the victim at that house, capturing two of the defendants at the scene and the third defendant a short time later.

In the second case (Ceide), according to the indictment, the four named defendants were members of a Haitian Gang called Delmas. The purpose of the gang was, among other things, to kidnap persons for ransom. They particularly sought to kidnap American Nationals from whom they believed they could get the highest ransom. On May 5, 2006, the defendants and others allegedly kidnapped two young teenage students, including one American National, on their way to school. The four named defendants held the Haitian and American girls for ransom for three days, as they negotiated with the American's grandfather. Originally the defendants demanded a ransom of \$200,000 U.S. dollars, but ended up settling for much less before safely releasing the two girls.

In announcing the indictments and arraignments, U.S. Attorney Taylor and FBI Special Agent in Charge Solomon praised the efforts of Supervisory Special Agent Amanda Moran from the FBI Criminal Investigative Division; The Legal Attache Office of the FBI in Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic; the Anti-Kidnaping Unit of the Haitian National Police; Immigration and Custom Enforcement, Santa Domingo, Dominican Republic; United Nations Civilian Police; U.S. Citizenship Services Office, Port Au Prince, Haiti; U.S. Embassy Haiti; Customs and Border Patrol, Ft Lauderdale International Airport; FBI's Special Flight Operation Unit, Manassas, VA; Washington Field Office SWAT, Miami Field Office SWAT, Miami Surveillance Operations Group-1; the T-8 and T-5 Squads of the Miami Division; Robert Webb of the FBI Miami Field Office, the lead investigator in the Ceide case; Special Agents Carlos M. Monero of the FBI Miami Field Office and Michael Greene of the FBI Atlanta field office, the

lead investigators in the Destine case; Assistant U.S. Attorney Angela Schmidt, the prosecutor in the Destine case, and Assistant U.S. Attorney Debra Long-Doyle, the prosecutor in the Ceide case.

An Indictment is merely a formal charge that a defendant has committed a violation of criminal laws and every defendant is presumed innocent until, and unless, proven guilty.

A Ghanaian man pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy and alien smuggling in connection with his role in smuggling East Africans into the United States.

FACTS: According to plea documents, Mohammed Kamel Ibrahim, a/k/a “Hakim,” 27, a native of Ghana and naturalized citizen of Mexico, admitted he operated an alien-smuggling organization in Mexico that moved unauthorized aliens across the southern U.S. border since as early as 2005. Based in Mexico City, Ibrahim’s organization was part of an elaborate smuggling pipeline that specialized in smuggling aliens from East Africa. Spanning multiple continents, the smuggling network included recruiters in Africa, smugglers in South and Central America, a corrupt embassy employee in Belize, and transporters, guides and money collectors in Mexico. At various times, the network’s smuggling routes included the countries of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Kenya, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Cuba, Brazil, Bolivia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.

Ibrahim admitted that in 2006 he began working with Sampson Lovelace Boateng, a Belize-based alien smuggler and document provider. According to plea documents, between June 2006 and February 2007, Ibrahim admitted he and Boateng conspired to smuggle unauthorized aliens to the United States by providing the aliens with fraudulently obtained Mexican visas. These documents, which Boateng obtained through a corrupt employee of the Mexican embassy in Belize and sold for \$500 each, enabled East African aliens to travel into Mexico and reach a point where they could be smuggled across the southern U.S. border by Ibrahim’s Mexico City-based organization, according to information in plea documents. After housing the aliens for several days or weeks in Mexico, Ibrahim admitted he smuggled the aliens to the United States by various means, including by concealing the aliens for more than 12 hours in the sleeper compartments of commercial buses. By the time they reached the United States, aliens paid Ibrahim and Boateng smuggling fees totaling approximately \$5,000, according to plea documents. In pleading guilty, both Ibrahim and Boateng admitted to smuggling between 25 and 99 aliens into the United States.

Plea documents show that Ibrahim and his co-conspirators used a number of legitimate services to carry out the alien-smuggling conspiracy. The organization received payments via money transfers, sent fraudulent travel documents through commercial shipping services and conducted business by e-mail. According to information contained in the plea documents, on Oct. 24, 2006, for example, Ibrahim responded to an e-mail from an associate who inquired about bringing individuals into the United States without identifying themselves to U.S. offices.

Ibrahim responded to the associate that bringing these individuals into the United States was “no problem at all,” and stated, “that is what I do best.”

“With a network that included East Africa and South and Central America, Mohammed Ibrahim was willing to bring anyone into the United States for profit,” said Acting Assistant Attorney General Matthew Friedrich. “Transnational smuggling organizations such as his are rightly viewed as a threat to national security, and will be vigorously prosecuted.”

“Today’s plea illustrates our commitment to thwarting alien smuggling operations, which not only violate our laws but also threaten our national security,” said U.S. Attorney Jeffrey A. Taylor. “As in our war on terrorism, the most effective means of dismantling large-scale transnational smuggling organizations is by attacking the problem where it arises – in the source and transit countries where these smuggling organizations are based.”

“Smugglers like Ibrahim and his co-defendants have no regard for the law, and put their personal greed ahead of the safety and security of the citizens of the U.S. and Mexico,” said Julie L. Myers, Department of Homeland Security Assistant Secretary for ICE. “Following his extradition from Mexico in April of this year, Ibrahim now faces justice in the United States for his crimes.”

Ibrahim pleaded guilty in the District of Columbia before U.S. District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina to one count of conspiracy and three counts of bringing aliens to the United States for profit. At sentencing, scheduled for Jan. 22, 2009, he faces five to 15 years in prison and a fine of \$250,000.

Ibrahim and Boateng were charged in a 28-count indictment returned by a federal grand jury in the District of Columbia on Oct. 31, 2007, and unsealed on Dec. 5, 2007. Boateng was arrested on Nov. 5, 2007, and pleaded guilty to conspiracy and alien-smuggling charges in the District of Columbia on April 22, 2008. Ibrahim was arrested by Mexican authorities in Mexico City on Dec. 5, 2007, and extradited to the United States on April 24, 2008. Both defendants are detained pending sentencing and will be removed from the United States upon completion of their sentences.

Earl Staubs, a 63-year-old Virginia man, has pled guilty to a charge of mail fraud for his involvement in a scheme to divert money from a private, non-profit organization’s bank account in Washington, D.C., for his own personal use. Staubs, most recently of Arlington, Virginia, entered his guilty plea today before U.S. District Judge Paul L. Friedman in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. When Staubs is sentenced later this year, he faces up to 20 years of imprisonment, but is likely to receive 30 to 37 months under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

FACTS: According to the government’s evidence, between March 1997 and April 2006, Staubs was the Director of Financial Services for a private, non-profit organization which did business

in the District of Columbia. The organization worked to improve communication through better understanding of language and culture.

In March of 2005, Staubs opened a bank account with Riggs Bank (which subsequently became PNC Bank) on behalf of the non-profit organization. In his position, Staubs improperly directed funds from checks belonging to the organization into the Riggs bank account in “off the book” transactions. Staubs used a check endorser from the desk of another organization employee to endorse and deposit the checks at a branch in Washington, D.C. Staubs crossed out the operating account number stamped on the back of the checks he deposited and wrote in the Riggs or PNC account number. Staubs was the only person associated with the organization who had access to the bank account and he had the bank statement for the account mailed to him.

Shortly after opening the bank account, Staubs, without authorization, began using funds from the bank account for his personal use. Staubs accessed this money by writing checks on the account or using a bank-issued debit/credit card. Staubs continued to misappropriate funds from the Riggs bank account until about April of 2006.

In February of 2006, in an effort to conceal his unauthorized use of these funds, Staubs altered the mailing address for the bank statements for the bank account so that the bank statements were sent to his home address in Virginia. As a result of Staubs’s actions, the organization suffered losses of approximately \$438,098. Staubs is currently serving a state prison sentence in Virginia for a separate embezzlement scheme.

Douglas L. Thompson, a Financial Specialist who has worked for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (“Amtrak”) since 1975, has pleaded guilty to embezzling more than \$74,000 from Amtrak. Thompson, 60, pleaded guilty to a one-count Information charging theft from a program receiving federal funds in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia before Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola. The case is set for a further status hearing on October 3, 2008, before Judge James Robertson. At sentencing, the defendant faces a possible sentence of up to ten years’ incarceration, a fine of up to \$250,000, and an obligation to make restitution for the amounts embezzled from Amtrak. Under the voluntary Sentencing Guidelines, the defendant faces between 12 and 18 months of incarceration and a fine of between \$3,000 and \$30,000.

FACTS: According to a Statement of Offense adopted as part of the plea proceedings, Thompson has been employed in Amtrak’s accounting department for 14 years. Beginning in 2006, Thompson was one of the employees primarily responsible for maintenance of the Manual Credit Card System (“MCCS”) – an accounting system that permits Amtrak personnel to give manual refunds to a customer’s credit card. The system is typically used to give a customer’s credit card a refund in situations where traditional swipe-card readers are not available, such as when a customer is refunded for a purchase made from Amtrak while aboard a train. Thompson manipulated the MCCS system so that he could award credits to his personal credit cards without making a corresponding purchase from Amtrak. Thompson applied these false “refunds” to nine

different credit cards, each of which were in his own name. Over the course of two years, Thompson gave himself more than 244 bogus “refunds” with an aggregate value of \$74,029.04.

Steve Hill, 43, and Dan McKinney, 59, have been found guilty of conspiracy to commit bank fraud and three counts of bank fraud for their roles in a counterfeit check scheme by which they sought to defraud financial institutions of more than a million dollars. A federal jury sitting in the District of Columbia found the two defendants guilty of the charges yesterday following a trial presided over by the Honorable Gladys Kessler. The defendants each face an approximate range of 46 to 57 months in prison under the federal sentencing guidelines. Sentencing has been scheduled for December 9, 2008.

FACTS: The evidence presented at trial established that between May 2004 and March 2005, McKinney and Hill, along with other co-conspirators, created, deposited and attempted to cash counterfeit checks in Washington, D.C. and in Las Vegas, Nevada. Steve Hill, from the Chicago, Illinois area, traveled between the cities and brought the proceeds of one check cashed in Las Vegas here to Washington to distribute to other members of the conspiracy. Dan McKinney had a cleaning business with bank accounts at the Bank of America in Las Vegas into which the counterfeit checks were deposited. The evidence showed that the scheme involved disguising the counterfeit checks as legitimate income to McKinney’s company, creating a paper trail, and splitting the proceeds among the co-conspirators.

U.S. Attorney's Office Website

The United States Attorney's Office maintains a website with additional information concerning Office personnel and activities. The website is www.DCcommunityprosecution.gov.

The Following Report, Titled "Papered Arrests" Contains Details on Arrests and Charges Filed Against Defendants in the Second District

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 09/01/2008 - 09/30/2008, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
201	09/27/2008 15:48	08137562	ASSAULT ON A POLICER OFFICER-DANG WEAPON	SELLERS, CARVELAS F	2008CMD022751	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 5500 BLK CONN AVE NW
202	09/06/2008 10:12	08126430	SHOPLIFTING DARRYL FOX	CORBETT, KEVIN R	2008CMD021009	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 4555 WISCONSIN AVE NW
202	09/13/2008 18:20	08130254	POSS OF A CONTROL SUBSTANCE -MISD	SOBOL, SAMUEL R	2008CMD021648	SC, FELONY MAJOR CRIMES SECTION
202	09/13/2008 18:20	08130254	POSS W/I TO DIST A CONTROL SUBSTANCE	CHAMBERS, ROBERT R	2008CF2021645	SC, FELONY MAJOR CRIMES SECTION 4400 Block of Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC
202	09/23/2008 15:20	08135327	THEFT SECOND DEGREE DANIEL K. ZACH	IQBAL, AICHA	2008CMD022386	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 5300 WISC AVE NW
202	09/25/2008 13:00	08131568	THREATS TO DO BODILY HARM -MISD	JOHNSON, TREVON	2008CMD022656	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 3950 CHESAPEAKE ST NW
202	09/26/2008 18:00	08136962	SHOPLIFTING	HARRISON, NORVA Y	2008CMD022671	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 4350 JENIFER ST NW (TJ MAXX)

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 09/01/2008 - 09/30/2008, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
203	09/05/2008 19:15		THEFT SECOND DEGREE YVONNE JONES	ZALAYA, MARCELS G	2008CMD020844	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 2841 McGill Terrace NW
203	09/25/2008 18:26	08136470	POSS OF A CONTROL SUBSTANCE -MISD	BARRERA, CESAR N	2008CMD022612	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 2500 SHERIDAN RD SE
204	09/05/2008 07:20	08125828	SIMPLE ASSAULT JENNIFER L. LIGHTBODY	REYNOLDS, COY	2008CMD020800	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 2660 WOODLEY RD NW
204	09/12/2008 01:30	08129408	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF A VEHICLE ANGELA M. PEGRAM	CISNEROS, ANGELO E	2008CF2021467	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, FELONY UNIT 2505 Block of WI Avenue, NW
206	09/07/2008 02:50	08126823	SIMPLE ASSAULT FRANCES CHANG	TANNER, LAUREN A	2008CMD020968	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 2915 M ST NW
206	09/09/2008 14:10	08127943	SIMPLE ASSAULT EPHRAIM WERNICK	FOLEY, LANGDON	2008CMD021219	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 2900 KST NW
206	09/11/2008 16:35	08129125	RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY-FEL JAMILA Z. HOARD	SELLERS, FLOYD L	2008CF2021451	SC, FELONY MAJOR CRIMES SECTION 15th & Q. Street, NW, Washington, DC

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 09/01/2008 - 09/30/2008, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	09/15/2008 18:00	08131154	THEFT SECOND DEGREE STACEY E. SINGLETON	ALLEN, DOMINIQUE	2008CMD021717	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1200 WIS AVE NW
206	09/18/2008 16:19	08132741	THEFT SECOND DEGREE JOSHUA A. KLEIN	SAUNDERS, JAMES	2008CMD022034	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 3034 M. Street, NW, Washington, DC
206	09/24/2008 14:31	08135800	THEFT SECOND DEGREE	PASHA, SHAFEQAH I	2008CMD022550	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 3111 M ST NW
207	09/03/2008 18:15	08034237	POSS OF A CONTROL SUBSTANCE -MISD YVONNE JONES	WASHINGTON, JASPER A	2008CMD020705	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT
207	09/03/2008 18:15	08034237	POSS OF A CONTROL SUBSTANCE -MISD YVONNE JONES	HAGLER, DESMOND A	2008CMD020708	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT W/B INDEPENDENCE AVE AT 23RD, SW
207	09/06/2008 07:35	08126411	UNLAWFUL ENTRY ADAM B. SCHWARTZ	FORREST, DARRYL	2008CMD021004	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 600 19TH ST NW
207	09/16/2008 09:00	08129149	THEFT FIRST DEGREE STEPHANIE G. MILLER	THOMAS, LEON A	2008CF2021743	SC, FELONY MAJOR CRIMES SECTION 1850 M Street, NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 09/01/2008 - 09/30/2008, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
207	09/16/2008 09:00	08131465	THEFT FIRST DEGREE STEPHANIE G. MILLER	PAREJA, MARCO	2008CF2021740	SC, FELONY MAJOR CRIMES SECTION 800 21st St, NW
207	09/23/2008 10:30		THEFT SECOND DEGREE MONICA N. SAHAF	JACKSON, TARNISHA	2008CMD022327	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1900 E St NW
208	09/03/2008 01:45	08124709	POSS OF A CONTROL SUBSTANCE -MISD ANDREW H. WARREN	DANIELS, ROBERT	2008CMD020615	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1436 R STREET NW
208	09/05/2008 14:45		THEFT SECOND DEGREE ERIN M. PAGE	MARSHALL, STEVEN J	2008CMD020912	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1701 Corcoran Street NW
208	09/05/2008 21:10	08126200	POSS OF A CONTROL SUBSTANCE -MISD MONICA N. SAHAF	DANIELS, ROBERT	2008CMD020904	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, FELONY UNIT 1400 blk L St NW
208	09/13/2008 01:45	08129929	BAIL REFORM ACT -MISD	ESSEX, EDWARD	2008CMD021556	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 500 INDIANA AVE NW
208	09/14/2008 02:00	08130471	ASSAULT ON A POLICER OFFICER-DANG WEAPON ERIN M. PAGE	WALKER, RANDY	2008CMD021607	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1900 I STREET NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 09/01/2008 - 09/30/2008, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
208	09/14/2008 02:44	08130471	ASSAULT ON A POLICER OFFICER-DANG WEAPON ERIN M. PAGE	NELSON, SHAKIA R	2008CMD021608	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1900 BLK I ST NW
208	09/15/2008 20:00		THEFT SECOND DEGREE ADAM B. SCHWARTZ	POWELL, TIMOTHY B	2008CMD021741	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1639 17TH STREET NW
208	09/18/2008 04:45		ROBBERY JONATHAN P. HOOKS	GOODE, ANTHONY M	2008CF2021924	SC, FELONY MAJOR CRIMES SECTION 1626 P St NW
208	09/27/2008 15:19	08137571	SHOPLIFTING	BOATWRIGHT, MICHAEL	2008CMD022845	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1137 CONNECTICUT AVE NW (FILENE'S BASEMENT)
208	09/29/2008 14:47	08138549	UCSA POSS. COCAINE (CRACK) JOHN C. TRUONG	ESTRADA, CARLOS	2008CMD022936	SC, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION, MISDEMEANOR UNIT 1000 Block of 21st Street, N.W.